

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

BY ROBERT M'KNIGHT,

Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

Edited by JOHN C. WEST.

VOL. XI.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, APRIL 9, 1836.

NO 11.



THE CAMDEN JOURNAL,

Published every Saturday Morning by
ROBERT M'KNIGHT,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Three dollars a year in advance, or four dollars at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at seventy five cents the square for the first, and half that amount for each continuance.—The number of insertions to be marked on the margin or they will be continued and charged accordingly. Those inserted semi-monthly 75 cents and monthly \$1 a square for each insertion.

Communications by mail to be post paid or remain unattended to.

Political.

From the Richmond Enquirer

Intelligent Men of all Parties.

Read the following estimate, which is prepared by a Western man, South of Ohio, one of the most honest and faithful Republicans, who grace the Halls of Congress. We beg the People of Virginia in particular to read it, and study it and act accordingly. They see that the Whigs are trying to cozen the People, steal the election of President out of their hands, and throw it into Congress. They will see how the thing stands when it gets there, and what an immense field is open to the intrigue, management and corruption of the Opposition. They will see that nineteen men in that body have in their power to foist a President upon us. They will see that White stands no sort of chance either before the People, or before Congress!—and that if you suffer it to go to the House, the Whigs will make the issue—between Harrison and Van Buren—Choose ye, then, between them at once! They will drop Judge White. He is now a mere blind for the Whigs—who are attempting to cheat you with the advice. *Read reflect and act.*

As Parties now stand

Miss.	2 mem.—equally divided,	1 vote controls
Md.	2 " " "	1 " "
Del.	1 " " "	1 " "
Ohio	19 " 9 for & 8 against Ad.	1 neutral
N. C.	13 " 6 for & 7 against "	1 " "
R. I.	2 " for the Adm'n.	1 " "
La.	3 " 1 for and 2 against.	1 " "
Ala.	5 " all elected White—	1 " "
	it is probable there will be 2	1 " "
	for and 3 against,	1 " "
Ill.	3 " for Administration,	2 changes,
S. C.	9 " 2 for and 7 against,	3 " "
Ken.	13 " 5 for and 8 against,	2 " "
Ver.	5 " against Adm'n.	3 " "

* Sherwood Williams is for V. Buren—against any body except Clay.

A combination of 19 members may give the vote of thirteen States and elect a President.

In the present Congress.

Van Buren has 142

United Opposition, including

White and his friends, 98

Yet when the vote is given by States, there will be for Van Buren, 1 Maine, 2 N. H., 3 Connecticut, 4 Rhode Island, 5 New York, 6 New Jersey, 7 Pennsylvania, 8 Virginia, 9 Georgia, 10 Illinois, and 11 Indiana.

Against Van Buren, 1 Mass., 2 Vermont, 3 Delaware, 4 N. Carolina, 5 S. Carolina, 6 Alabama, 7 Louisiana, 8 Tennessee, 9 Kentucky, 10 Ohio, 11 Maryland. (It is probable Maryland would be equally divided.)

Mississippi and Missouri equally divided.

Of the Opposition, it is probable that N. Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee, would vote for Judge White.—Judging from their politics, all the other Opposition States would vote for Webster or Harrison.

"If White should receive every electoral vote in each State in which it is probable a ticket will be got up for him, being all the Slave-holding States except Kentucky and Maryland—he would receive less than 100 electoral votes.—Of course his friends run him with no other hope than throwing the election into the House."

The decision of the vacated seat from North Carolina may give that State to Van Buren—and that the admission of Arkansas and Michigan may give him two more.

From the Carolina Watchman.

MR. PINCKNEY.

We cannot but deplore the injustice which has been done to this Gentleman, and with him to many of our staunchest Whigs, by the course which several of our strongest Whig presses have seen proper to pursue towards him, on account of a Resolution which he proposed in Congress in relation to abolition petitions. Common charity for the failings of our nature, in the absence of all proof of impure motives, ought to have shielded him from the intense reflections which have fallen upon his name in our common focus from so many sources—a decent consciousness of their own honest fallibility, met as they were by such a tremendous majority in Congress, ought to have made our co-laborers pause, and ask themselves whether after all, his course might not have been the most wise and prudent? They remind us of the worthy Juror, who had stood out all night and prevented a verdict—on entering Court next morning, the Judge asked if there was not no possibility of the Jury's agreeing! "May it please your honor" replied our friend, "I do not think there is—for there are eleven of the most obstinate men upon this Jury that ever were shut up together in a box."

We do not believe that Congress has any power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; nor do we conclude from the Resolutions complained of, that Mr. Pinckney is of that opinion: we beg our friends before they lash themselves into greater fury, to examine a little more strictly the provisions of this Resolution. "Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institution of Slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy, and that Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with Slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic and dangerous to the Union." Who would wish a more strong—peremptory, decided declaration of our rights! And unless Mr. Calhoun & Co. wished to sear the present Congress, that no future Congress should ever touch the subject—we cannot see what they wanted. "That it would be a violation of public faith" to interfere with Slavery in the District of Columbia. When parties enter into a written covenant, their good faith is pledged for its performance, not only for what is written on the face of the paper, but every thing that is fairly inferable—considering the object in view the subject matter of the bargain and the relation of the several parties; this inferential part of a contract is called its Equity. To perform the words of a contract in such a manner as to evade its equity, has, in civilized countries, been ever looked upon as base and dishonorable, and the appropriate and peculiar word to signify this, is a "violation of faith." All the public faith that would have existed between these States as separate nations, is embodied and included in a WRITTEN DEED—THE CONSTITUTION—to speak of a violation of the Constitution simply, would not be near so strong as to speak of the violation of public faith—the first does not necessarily imply a bad motive: we have no doubt it has often been violated with the very best motives.

But to speak of the violation of faith, either public or private, necessarily rises the idea of fraud and dishonesty. It seems to us therefore, that the phraseology of this Resolution could not well be strengthened; and if we were not acquainted with the straight forward and undissembling character of Mr. Pinckney, we might have thought that this Resolution had been worded in this peculiar manner, with a seeming antithesis, in order to obtain by the stratagem a letter of more strength for Southern rights. We are well satisfied with the declaration—it is a triumphant vindication of Southern rights—it is a recorded admission, that Congress cannot interfere in this matter without acting fraudulently and deceitfully: should it ever be done, it puts the non-slaveholding majority without excuse; we would only have to point to this Resolution, in such an exigency, and say to them, you have acted in bad faith—you have deceived us, and we break the connexion. The truth is it seems to us to be in this sense a very great security—it is a solemn adjudication upon this bargain, which will be conclusive of the question in all time to come: as sure—as certain, and as strong as the most solemn expression in the Constitution. To talk about rejecting petitions without reading them as the preferable mode, appears to us most extraordinary. That would have lost us strength, for it

is a known fact, that very many of the Southern members think the right of petition as sacred as the rights of slavery, and in all the rest of the Union, this is the unanimous opinion: as an evidence of this, Mr. Calhoun pushed the question of rejecting petitions in the Senate, and he carried but nine votes with him. Out of the 100 members from the slaveholding States, there were only nine or ten who did not vote in the affirmative of Mr. Pinckney's Resolution—the latter mode therefore, as the result proves, was calculated to embody and concentrate the whole strength of the friends of Southern rights, while the other, by mixing it with another vexed question, was calculated to divide that strength and weaken it.

We cannot for a moment believe that any Whig editor or member of Congress wishes to make this question of Abolition a lever in the Presidential contest, now going on: we, in the beginning of this agitation, protested against its introduction for any such purpose. We would not endanger the burning down our barn to destroy the rats—and yet, all that can result from thus pertinaciously insisting on a more violent condemnation of these fanatical doctrines, is to give countenance to such a charge against our party.

Major Noah is the only happy political editor we ever knew. He has a fund of equanimity which stands by him in all weathers. He enjoys defeat just as well as victory—and even better, if we may judge by the piquancy of the paragraphs with which he announces the fortunate and the adverse turns of the political wheel. Every body recollects that, pending the Presidential election in 1828, (the Major was then a warm Jackson man) the State of Delaware gave strong indications of going for the Hero. "Hurrah for Delaware!" says the Major; "she is small to be sure; but she has a heart big enough for a Continent." But when the election came round, and this State of the great heart voted for Adams—"whew!" says the Major; "poor little Delaware! what is she! why, I could put the whole state in my breeches pocket!" The Major (who, it is well known, is now Anti-Jackson in politics) has just given another specimen of his equanimity. Speaking of the election of the Hon. Isaac Hill as Governor of New Hampshire, he says it is a glorious result; that the Jackson men voted for him because they wanted to make him Governor, and the whigs because they wanted to get him out of the United States Senate!"

Boston Daily Times.

THE BURNING OF THE TREASURY.

It is now about three years, since the destruction by fire of the Treasury building, with the greater part of its contents. Never, perhaps, did so serious a public calamity, in any country, produce so little excitement, raise so little censure of the Government. The Opposition press, slow to censure except where the unjust ground for it, forbore accusation, because they saw nothing in the circumstances of the case to inculpate the Administration. Of neglect of due care & precaution, there was sufficient evidence in the fact of the conflagration but censure for that would have fallen upon subordinates, such as watchmen, &c. already sufficiently afflicted by the loss of their employment, and the censure was either withheld or sparingly bestowed.

Upon a vague suspicion of design being at the bottom of this fire, examination into the matter was made by the proper authorities, at the instance of the executive; and, after full investigation, nothing appeared to justify the belief that the fire was not the result of accident.

Time, however, which is often the only test of truth to the senses of mortals, has disclosed circumstances which leave little doubt of this fire having been the work of a conspiracy of individuals, of whom some were directly, and others indirectly, instrumental in producing the conflagration. The matter has, we believe, been some time in the course of investigation; but, as secrecy was important to success in the pursuit of evidence and the criminals, we should have refrained from noticing it even now, were it not that the bringing to the city one of the persons implicated has been noticed in the Baltimore papers. Such an individual, arrested in the city of New York, arrived here on Saturday, in custody of several peace

officers, and is now in confinement. Another, we have heard, is in confinement in Canada, and one or more others elsewhere. The evidence must be in some degree circumstantial. We have reason to think, however, that the whole iniquity will be brought to light and judicially established. The desire to destroy evidence in the public records will probably appear to have been the motive of this desperate action.—*Nat. Int.*

An express mail.—We have good authority for stating, that the postmaster general has it in contemplation to establish a daily express mail between New Orleans and Portland, Maine, to be carried on horseback, except when steamboats can be had, and to run at the rate of twelve miles an hour, so that the time of communication between this city and New Orleans will not exceed six and a half days. This mail will carry clips from newspaper offices, containing foreign and domestic news, prices currents and important letters. On every thing carried by this mail, extra postage will be charged.

The proposition will soon be submitted to Congress, and if they approve of it, of which there can be no doubt, it will be carried into effect. We think that there could hardly be devised a scheme the success of which is more important to our commercial interests than this. We trust that it will meet with the unanimous approbation of Congress and of the community at large. Should this great improvement in our mail department be effected, we hope that every piece of paper, whether printed or manuscript, which is transmitted by the express mail, will be charged according to the weight.

Sunday Morning News.

Domestic.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Extracts of letters received in Charleston.

From the Courier.

"NEAR VOLUNIA, March 25.

"I have only a moment's time to inform you of a small engagement which took place between a portion of our Regiment and a party of Indians, yesterday. The order for the troops to cross the river St. Johns had been given early in the morning, and two companies, commanded by Captains ASHBY and FRIPP, crossed in the morning, and took post on the side opposite to that which we lately occupied. A short time after they were attacked by a party of Indians, carefully concealed in the bushes and hammocks around. At the first firing, the Irish Volunteers, under Capt HENRY, and Capt HIBLER's Company, immediately crossed, and Col. BRISBANE, with his Staff, and several others, followed immediately after. When we landed the firing was very general, and the fighting was at great disadvantage on the side of our troops; they were all more or less exposed, and it was only when the Indians forgot their customary caution, that our troops were enabled to fire with any accuracy.

"The companies of ASHBY and FRIPP were the only companies fairly engaged with the Indians. Upon the approach of the other two companies, the Indians commenced retreating. The fight was continued for some time at a distance. The companies of Capts ALLEN, DENNY and PARKER, and two U. S. companies, under the command of Capt. PORTER and Lieut. IREWIN, were also crossed over, and two companies of the mounted infantry. By these, the roads were effectually scoured, and our troops though obliged to sleep on their arms yet passed a quiet night. There were three men killed in the engagement, attached to Capt. ASHBY's company, all privates, and about ten or twelve wounded of FRIPP's all privates. Sergt. GROSS, of FRIPP's company, received a slight wound.

"Our troops, those engaged, as well as the others, behaved with the greatest bravery, although for some time exposed to a galling fire, not an inch of ground was yielded. No satisfactory account of the killed on the part of the Indians has been received—it is supposed that at least six or eight have been killed—the wounded they of course carried off, if any.

Our troops are now crossing the St. John's and I suppose in the course of this day, the whole force will have embarked. I have only taken a moment to inform you of this our debut, in something like a general engagement."

PICOLATA, March 26.

"On the 24th inst. Lieut. ARNOLD was